Co-Design Goals

This project, led by the **Beacon Hill Clean Energy & Climate Resiliency Task Force**, aims to **boost community resilience** and reduce climate impacts through partnerships across Beacon Hill.

Co-design goals include:

- Lowering energy burden via utility bill savings
- Improving heating and cooling for vulnerable populations during extreme weather and wildfire smoke
- **Exploring battery storage** to maintain power during **outages**, supporting **BUMC's** emergency response role

The report is designed to **support community decisions** and **capital grant** applications

Methodology

Tailored **building data, operations, and use scenarios** specific to the community.

- Held weekly meetings with a community liaison and conducted a site visit with key stakeholders.
- Accessed and analyzed **advanced meter data** to build **performance models**.
- Explored multiple **building**, **HVAC**, **solar**, and **storage system** scenarios.
- Evaluated resilience requirements for 24-hour power outages (BUMCspecific).

Used a custom Python script, PVWatts, and REopt for technical and cost analysis of system variations involving retrofits, heat pumps, and solar panels. Financial analysis assumes grant-funded capital costs and shows 10-year

NPV savings under different cost scenarios.

Outcomes for BUMC

- The current energy cost can be reduced by up to 85% through leveraging **net-metering benefits**, building retrofits, installing heat pumps and solar panels while adding resilience to extreme weather.
- This analysis supports the **community's ability** to informed decisions make for grant applications..
- A 200 kWh battery enables normal BUMC operations during a 24-hour outage with over 96% reliability.
- **Next steps**: Collaborate with **BUMC facility partners** to refine the analysis for grant writing

Outcomes for ECC

- Analyzed **energy use** at the **Eritrean Community Center (ECC)** to identify **affordable options** for heating, cooling, and building upgrades.
- With **solar**, **heat pumps**, and **minor retrofits**, ECC could save up to **\$69,292 over 10 years** while improving **comfort** and **resilience**.
- This analysis helps ECC plan for **long-term space use** and supports **grant applications** for energy upgrades.
- **Next steps**: Collaborate with **ECC facility partners** to refine the analysis for grant writing.

ELECTRICAL & COMPUTER ENGINEERING

UNIVERSITY of WASHINGTON



ERITREAN ASSOCIATION IN GREATER SEATTL

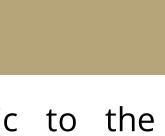






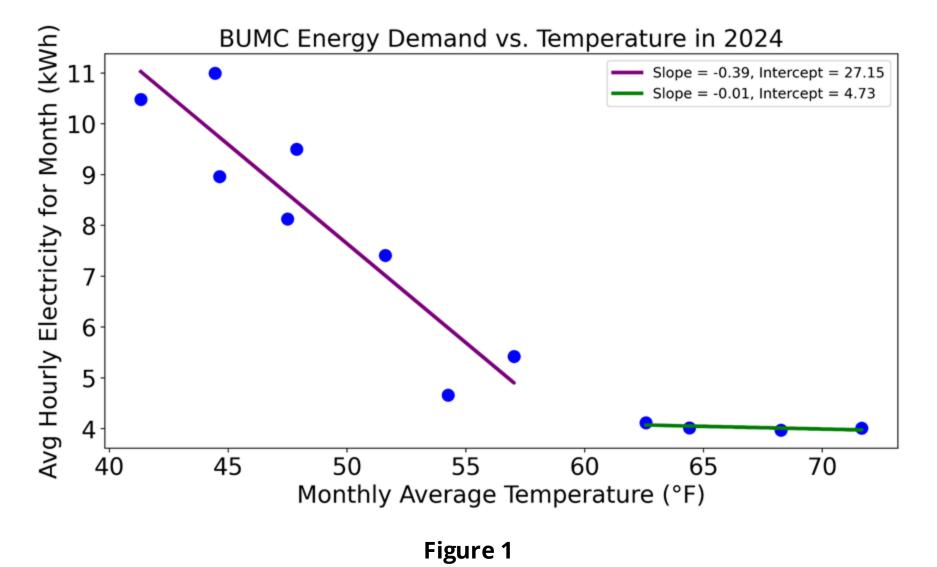
BEACON HILL COMMUNITY COOLING AND RESILIENCY CENTERS

Beacon United Methodist Church Design Process





1. Community Liaising: Weekly Meetings and Site Visit on 2/8/25 • Intended to understand the space and how it is used • Understanding community goals and presenting weekly progress to liaison 2. Analyze Meter Data & Model Alternative Energy Loads:



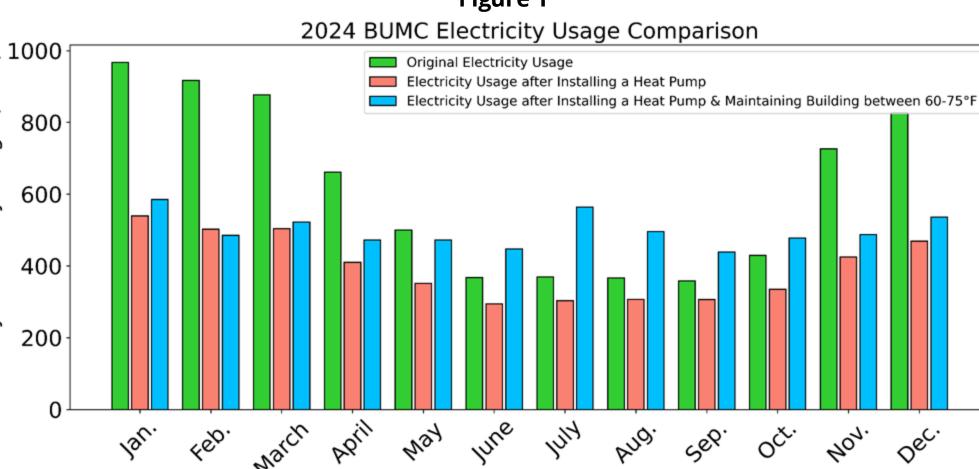


Figure 2



Legend

- —— Total Electric Load PV Exporting to Grid
- PV Serving Load
- Grid Serving Load

Figure 3 4. Economic Analysis over 10-Year Project Lifespan (Basis Year 2024)

Cumulative 10 Year Cost

without Solar

- System capital cost is the sum of solar and heat pump equipment, not the cost of a retrofit
- Energy system upgrades that lead to energy cost savings are the building
- retrofit, heat pump, and solar panels.
- \$9,303 (56 O&M + Utility 10 Year \$6,849 (39 Cost with Solar ** kW) kW) 10 Year Savings with \$51,683 \$31,374 System Capital Cost for \$113,240 \$82,810 Solar and Heat Pump (One-time) *Retrofit assumes 30% energy savings. **QUOTES REQUIRED-WA solar generally exceeds national average & new tariffs add price uncertainty . 5. Implementation of Battery - No energy cost savings, but adds resilience to outages

Current Building

\$60,986

Retrofit

Building*

\$38,224

- **Optimized building:** Retrofit building + heat pump (heating/cooling) • **Battery size impact** - probability of surviving 24 hours: 100 kWh - 86%, 200 kWh - 96.36%
- **ADVISERS:** DANIEL SCHWARTZ, BOSONG LI

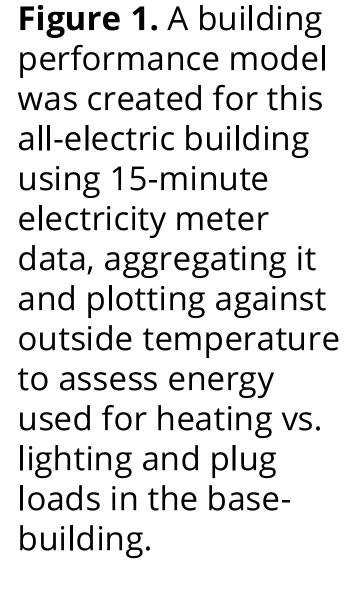


Figure 2 shows actual monthly energy usage for current building, and modeled energy usage from adding a heat pump and cooling parameters typical in the Seattle climate zone.

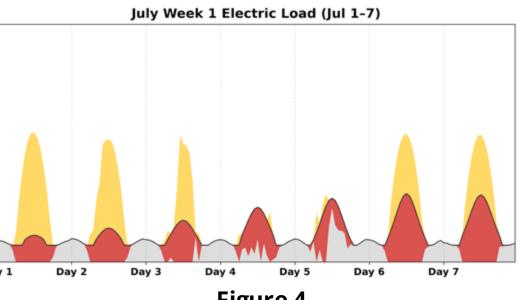


Figure 4

| urrent Building + Heat Pump (no cooling) | Current Building + Heat Pump (heating/cooling) | Retrofit Building* + Heat Pump (heating/cooling) |
|--|--|--|
| | | |
| \$28,535 | \$49,888 | \$35,484 |
| 65,225 (25 kW) | \$7,911 (45 kW) | \$6,100 (32 kW) |
| \$23,309 | \$41,977 | \$29,384 |
| \$57,750 | \$93,550 | \$70,280 |
| | la patienal average 9 pa | u tariffa add arias was |

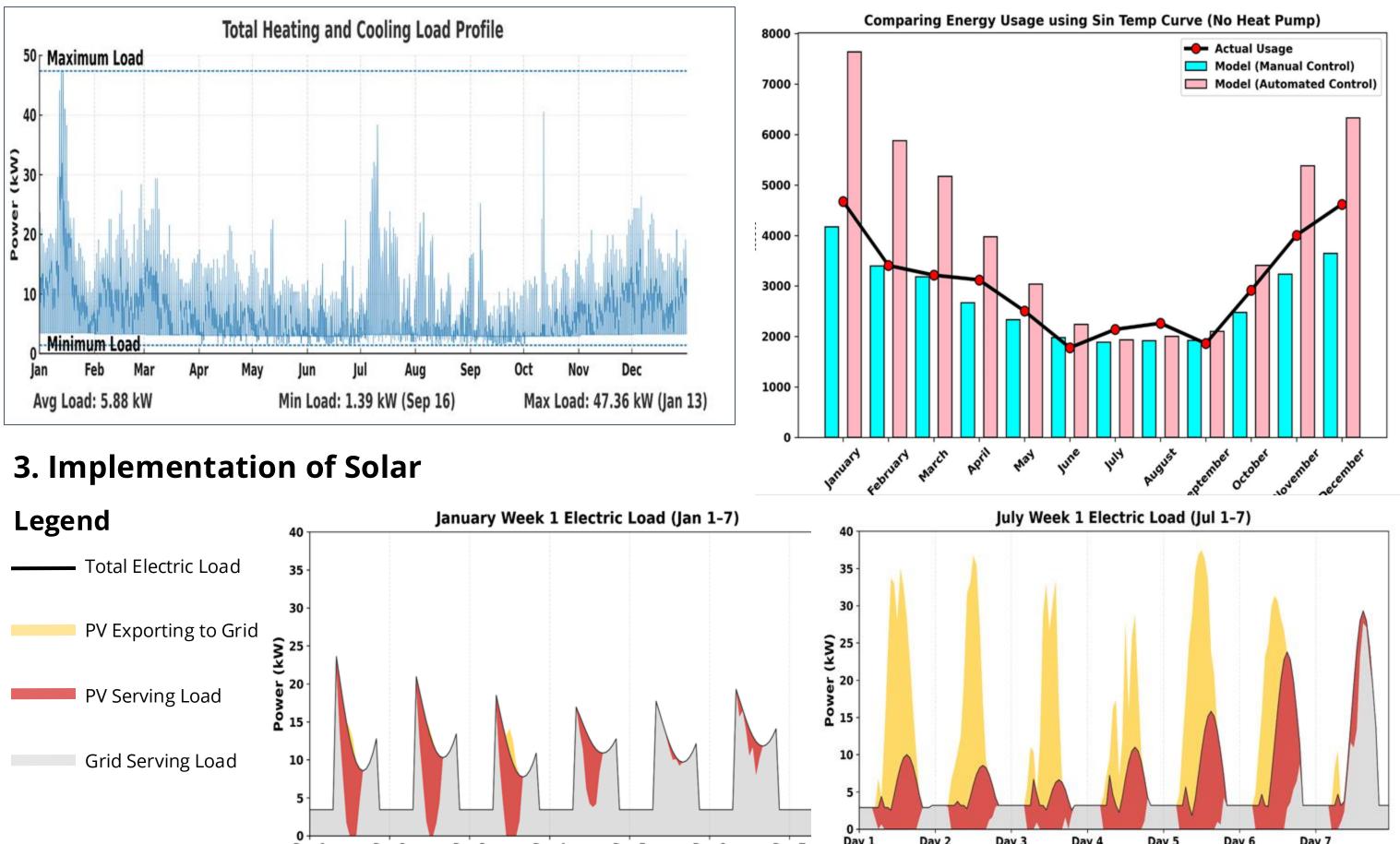
*National average Battery+Installation cost is \$455 per kWh. GET A QUOTE: new tariffs and Washington State specific factors are likely to raise the total battery cost significantly.

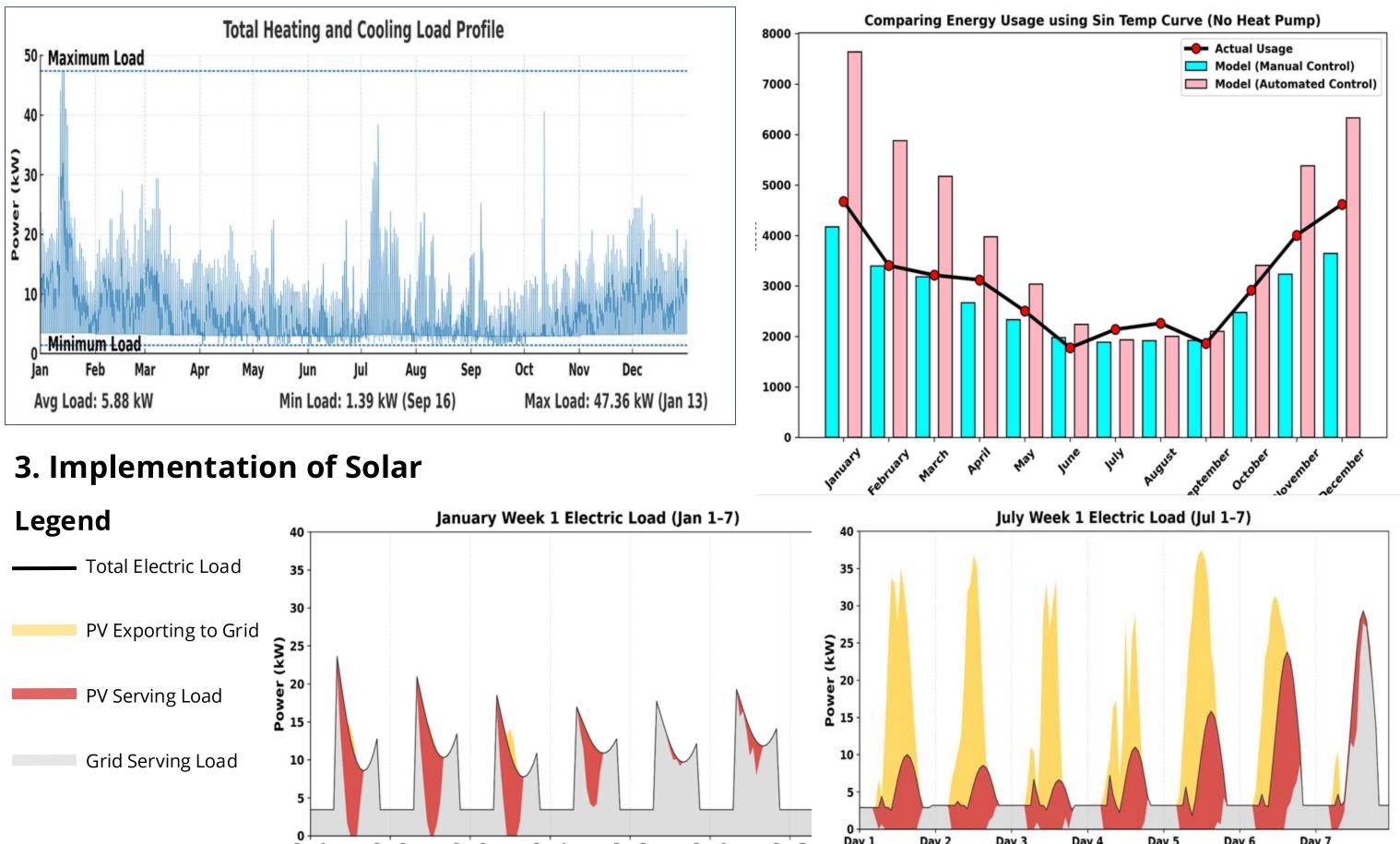
Eritrean Community Center Design Process

1. Site visit

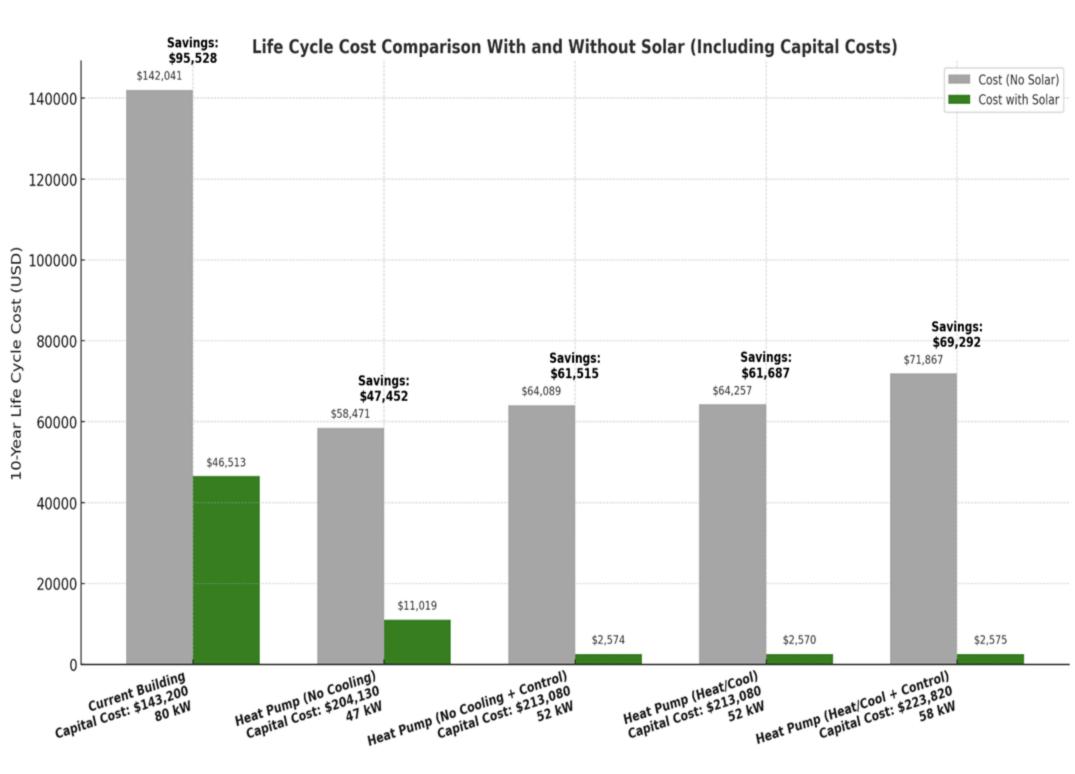
Conducted a site visit to document building layout, equipment, and usage patterns. Insights informed load modeling and retrofit recommendations

2. Analyze meter data & model alternative energy loads:





4. Economic Analysis



*Solar is more expensive in Washington and due to recent tariffs. Solar also maximizes net metering rules. **Rooftop can't currently support 80kW

SPONSOR: Clean Energy Institute, Beacon Hill Clean Energy & Climate Resiliency Task Force







• Utility data from: Seattle City Light (electric) & Puget Sound Energy (gas) • Used REopt and PVWatts to simulate energy use and evaluate solar + heat pump systems

> Maintaining the current building is projected to cost over \$98,000 over 10 years. Simply adding solar reduces that cost to \$2,594, which results in savings of more than \$95,000.

> A full upgrade with a heat pump costs about \$72,000 without solar. When solar is included, that cost drops to just \$2,575, creating an additional savings of over \$69,000.

> These options offer ECC flexible, cost-effective paths to improve comfort, resilience, and long-term affordability.